

=> d his; d tot ibib abs

(FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 06:18:21 ON 26 JAN 2004)

DEL HIS

L1 0 S RECYLING(4W)?GARBAGE
L2 52 S RECYCLING(4W)?GARBAGE
L3 271043 S ?HYDROXIDE
L4 4 S L2 AND L3
L5 25744 S SAPONIF?
L6 10049 S ?GARBAGE
L7 0 S L5(4W)L6

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:01:09 ON 26 JAN 2004

L8 2439446 S PREPN/IA
L9 54620 S SOAP#/IA
L10 242095 S ?HYDROXIDE/IA
L11 5486 S ?GARBAGE/IA
L12 13429 S SAPONIF?/IA
L13 451 S L8(4W)L9
L14 0 S L13 AND L12 AND L11
L15 0 S L13 AND L11
L16 124419 S FERTILIZER#/IA
L17 807 S L8(4W)L16
L18 0 S L17 AND L12 AND L11
L19 0 S L17 AND L12
L20 9 S L17 AND L11

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 07:05:45 ON 26 JAN 2004

L21 24084 S FERTILIZER#
L22 1699472 S MAKING OR PREPAR?
L23 2368942 S MAKING OR PREPAR? OR PROCESS
L24 1432 S L23(4W)L21
L25 1 S L24 AND L5 AND L6
L26 34 S L24 AND L5
L27 25 S L24 AND L5 AND L3
L28 24 S L27 NOT L25
L29 1 S 2003:49460/AN
L30 0 S 135:184930/DN
L31 0 S 2001:603301/AN
L32 0 S 135:184930
E KUROSAKI HIROFUMI/IN
L33 1 S E3
E KUROSAKI ?/IN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:20:00 ON 26 JAN 2004

L34 1 S 2003:49460/AN
L35 1 S 135:184930/DN
L36 2 S L34 OR L35

L36 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:49460 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:90932

TITLE: Lamination of plastic sheets and/or films with solventless adhesives

INVENTOR(S): Konno, Yoshinori; Saito, Masashi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainichiseika Color and Chemical Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan; Ukima Gosei K. K.

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003019753	A2	20030121	JP 2001-207523	20010709

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-207523 20010709

AB In manuf. of laminated products consisting of plastic sheets and/or films with solventless adhesives, one of the substrates is coated with a solventless adhesive and heated to a temp. .gtoreq.5.degree. higher than a temp. at the coating process before lamination with another substrate, so that the resulting laminate has good appearance without orange peel. Thus, Nonsorubond XC 235 (solventless adhesive contg. polyether-polyurethane prepolymer) and Nonsorubond XA 129 (polyol) were mixed, applied on a biaxially stretched nylon film at 60.degree., leveled by a smoothing roll heated to 90.degree., laminated with a polyethylene film, and left at 40.degree. for 48 h to give a laminate showing good appearance.

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:603301 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:184930

TITLE: Garbage recycling by chemical treatment, usable material recovered by the recycling, and system for the recycling treatment

INVENTOR(S): Kurosaki, Hirofumi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Techno-Life Japan Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001225042	A2	20010821	JP 2000-37790	20000216
CN 1406680	A	20030402	CN 2001-141015	20010825

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-37790 A 20000216

AB The garbage recycling is carried out by (1) producing a gel mixt. by mixing garbage with a hydroxide capable of sapon. oils and fats and decreasing the vol. of the garbage by vapor evapn. using the heat of the sapon. reaction and (2) making the gel mixt. usable by adding additives depending on the uses. The hydroxide may be NaOH, KOH, and/or Al(OH)3. The gel mixt. is mixed with quick lime to obtain concrete reinforcing agent and soil amendment agent. The system for the recycling treatment comprises a portable container made of a metal resistant to strong alky. and equipped with stirring bodies and a driving unit provided with transmission system to operate the stirring bodies by a motor for mixing garbage with selected hydroxides. The system can be moved to the site such as a kitchen in a hotel, a restaurant, a school, etc., where garbage is collected and treats garbage without emitting malodor owing to the strong alky. Without requiring incineration treatment, garbage can be recycled.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:08:58 ON 23 JAN 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:10:42 ON 23 JAN 2004

L1 88643 S RECYCLING/IA
L2 30 S (ORGANIC(2W)GARBAGE#)/IA
L3 13429 S SAPONIF?/IA
L4 0 S ?GARBAGAE/IA
L5 5486 S ?GARBAGE/IA
L6 61 S L1(4W)L5
L7 1 S L6 AND L3
L8 0 S L3(4W)L5
L9 333207 S WASTE/IA
L10 7295 S L1(4W)L9
L11 4 S L10 AND L3
L12 4 S L11 NOT L7
L13 174499 S FERTILI?/IA
L14 129 S L10 AND L13
L15 0 S L14 AND L3

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:18:36 ON 23 JAN 2004

L16 63162 S RECYCLING
L17 64 S (ORGANIC(2W)GARBAGE#)
L18 25744 S SAPONIF?
L19 42853 S FERTILI?
L20 256483 S WASTE?
L21 10049 S ?GARBAGE
L22 1 S L16(4W)L17
L23 52 S L16(4W)L21
L24 1 S L23 AND L18
L25 0 S L18(4W)L21

=> d l24 ibib ab

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:49460 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for chemically **recycling** organic **garbage**, materials made of the organic garbage and a recycling device used therefor

INVENTOR(S): Kurosaki, Hirofumi, Utsunomiya, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003034408	A1	20030220
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-931870	A1	20010820 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P., 2033 K STREET N.W., SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006-1021		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	366		

AB A method for chemically **recycling** organic **garbage**, materials made of the organic garbage and a recycling device used therefor, which comprises of mixing hydroxide (A) having a property of

*applicant
noted
specification*

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saponifying fats and oils into organic garbage to obtain a decreased gelled mixture (C) by vaporizing water through reaction heat, mixing a given additive (D) into the gelled mixture (C), and step of manufacturing materials (F).

=> d 17 ibib abs; d 112 tot ibib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:603301 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:184930

TITLE: Garbage recycling by chemical treatment, usable material recovered by the recycling, and system for the recycling treatment

INVENTOR(S): Kurosaki, Hirofumi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Techno-Life Japan Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001225042	A2	20010821	JP 2000-37790	20000216
CN 1406680	A	20030402	CN 2001-141015	20010825

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-37790 A 20000216

AB The garbage recycling is carried out by (1) producing a gel mixt. by mixing garbage with a hydroxide capable of sapon. oils and fats and decreasing the vol. of the garbage by vapor evapn. using the heat of the sapon. reaction and (2) making the gel mixt. usable by adding additives depending on the uses. The hydroxide may be NaOH, KOH, and/or Al(OH)₃. The gel mixt. is mixed with quick lime to obtain concrete reinforcing agent and soil amendment agent. The system for the recycling treatment comprises a portable container made of a metal resistant to strong alky. and equipped with stirring bodies and a driving unit provided with transmission system to operate the stirring bodies by a motor for mixing garbage with selected hydroxides. The system can be moved to the site such as a kitchen in a hotel, a restaurant, a school, etc., where garbage is collected and treats garbage without emitting malodor owing to the strong alky. Without requiring incineration treatment, garbage can be recycled.

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:442442 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:21229

TITLE: Manufacture of soap from waste oil and orange peel

INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Yuan; Zhao, Lizheng; Li, Jiehao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1275614 A 20001206 CN 1999-107723 19990526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1999-107723 19990526

AB The title process consists of removing impurities from orange peel and waste oil, mixing with NaOH soln., saponif. at 80.degree. under stirring, adding water, heating to boiling to obtain slurry, drying for 2 wk naturally to obtain crude soap. Surfactant (Na dodecyl benzenesulfonate, Na dodecyl sulfonate, etc.) and filler (saponite, etc.) may also be added to the soap.

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2141509	C1	19991120	RU 1998-108249	19980429
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 1998-108249	19980429
AB Title only translated.				

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:543083 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:222243
TITLE: Manufacture of soaps from waste edible oils
INVENTOR(S): Doi, Tadashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Doi, Tadashi, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 09208998	A2	19970812	JP 1996-52212	19960202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-52212	19960202
AB Soaps are prepd. from waste edible oils using elec. pots and agents for manuf. of soaps. Thus, 40 g waste rape oil was mixed with a compn. contg. K laurate 60, KOH 24, K ₂ CO ₃ 60, and H ₂ O 356 g in an elec. pot and kept 24 h at boiling temp. to give a transparent sapond. product.				

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:681489 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:281489
TITLE: Recovery of alkali metal or alkaline earth
terephthalates and glycols from poly(alkylene
terephthalates)

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INVENTOR(S): Benzaria, Jacques; Durif-Varambon, Bruno; Dawans,
Francois; Gaillard, Jean Bernard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Francais du Petrole, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 597751	A1	19940518	EP 1993-402651	19931028
EP 597751	B1	19980121		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2697839	A1	19940513	FR 1992-13583	19921109
FR 2697839	B1	19950113		
ES 2114020	T3	19980516	ES 1993-402651	19931028
SG 75780	A1	20001024	SG 1996-5398	19931028
IN 182849	A	19990731	IN 1993-MA780	19931103
CA 2102766	AA	19940510	CA 1993-2102766	19931109
JP 06199734	A2	19940719	JP 1993-278774	19931109
CN 1090569	A	19940810	CN 1993-114457	19931109
CN 1041515	B	19990106		
US 5545746	A	19960813	US 1995-367859	19950103
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1992-13583	A 19921109
			US 1993-149405	B2 19931109

AB In the title process, useful in the **recycling of waste** polyesters and giving porous, powd. terephthalates and requiring no sepn. of glycols from H₂O, essentially H₂O- and solvent-free mixts. of polyesters and alkali metal or alk. earth hydroxides are heated in an at least partially molten state, the glycols are sepd. during sapon., and the terephthalates are recovered as powders. Adding 56 kg/h PET chips (waste from film manuf., av. particle size 4 .times. 1.5 cm, bulk d. 0.10) and 28 kg/h NaOH pellets to a mixer-extruder held at 150-160 and 120-130.degree. in the initial and equil. zones, resp., with av. residence time 6 min and evacuating the effluent (sapon. >60%) to 10 mm at 80-130.degree. gave recovered ethylene glycol and powd. di-Na terephthalate with overall degree of sapon. >97%.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:47:42 ON 25 JAN 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:50:37 ON 25 JAN 2004

L1 13429 S SAPONIF?/IA
L2 5486 S ?GARBAGE
L3 3882 S (ORGANIC(2W)WASTE#)/IA
L4 2934 S DISPOSING/IA
L5 0 S L1(4W)L2
L6 0 S L1(4W)L3
L7 12 S L4(4W)L2
L8 0 S L7 AND L1
L9 242095 S ?HYDROXIDE/IA
L10 0 S L7 AND L9
L11 4 S L4(4W)L3
L12 0 S L11 AND L1
L13 0 S L11 AND L9
L14 333594 S ?WASTE/IA
L15 37 S L1(4W)L14

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L16 10 S L15 AND L9
L17 52230 S VAPORIZ?/IA

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L18 0 L16 AND L17

=> d l16 ibib abs

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:171958 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:180489
TITLE: Depolymerization of waste polybutylene
terephthalate(PBT) by saponification
AUTHOR(S): Yoo, Ji Hwan; Na, Sang Kwan; Hong, Wan Hae; Kim, Jung
Gyu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Chemical / Polymer Science Engineering,
Chosun University, Gwangju, 501-759, S. Korea
SOURCE: Eulasutoma (2002), 37(2), 124-133
CODEN: EYLAF2; ISSN: 1226-8526
PUBLISHER: Korean Institute of Rubber Industry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Korean
AB Waste PBT powder was depolymerized by saponification under the mild temperature conditions (80-110 degree) and atmospheric pressure. In the depolymerization of PBT, sodium hydroxide was more effective than potassium hydroxide. The depolymerization increased with increasing reaction temperature and decreasing particle size. The reaction kinetics of depolymerization could be expressed by the shrinking unreacted core model without product layer, in which the surface reaction was a rate determining step. The activation energy was 98.1 KJ/mol. The recovery ratio of the TPA obtained from the depolymerized PBT particles of 85.1 μm and 105 μm for 6 h was about 95%.

=> d l16 2-10 ibib abs

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:442442 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:21229
TITLE: Manufacture of soap from waste oil and orange peel
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Yuan; Zhao, Lizheng; Li, Jiehao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1275614	A	20001206	CN 1999-107723	19990526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1999-107723	19990526

AB The title process consists of removing impurities from orange peel and waste oil, mixing with NaOH solution, saponification at 80 degree under stirring, adding water, heating to boiling to obtain slurry, drying for 2 weeks naturally to obtain crude soap. Surfactant (Na dodecyl benzenesulfonate, Na dodecyl sulfonate, etc.) and filler (saponite, etc.) may also be added to the soap.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:214444 CAPLUS

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DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:209428
TITLE: Preparation of hydrolyzed petroleum grease by
saponification of petroleum acid **waste**
with base
INVENTOR(S): Na, Qiong; Gu, Chunlei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ma'anshan Mine Research Inst., Ministry of
Metallurgical Industry, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 1197112	A	19981028	CN 1998-111225	19980403
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1998-111225	19980403
AB	The process comprises washing acid residue from petroleum acid refining process with water at 60-95.degree. for 10-30 min, removing acidic phase, sapon. with base at 60-80.degree. and the pH of the product 5.5-12.5. The acid residue contains free H2SO4 5-35%, and sulfonic acid with mol. wt. of 250-350 50-80%. The addns. of water and base are 50-200% and 5-30%, resp. The base is selected from NaOH, Na2SiO3, NaHCO3, and NH3.H2O.			

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:774328 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:24146
TITLE: Fatty acid compositions containing clay and production methods therefor
INVENTOR(S): Shirakawa, Yoichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Denka Kogyo K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 11335692	A2	19991207	JP 1998-144352	19980526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-144352	19980526
AB	Waste clay (100 parts) from the treatment of fatty acids is mixed with 10-60 parts aq. lipase and neutralized to prep. clay-contg. soaps. Thus, 1 kg beef tallow waste clay contg. 38.5% oil and 400 g water contg. 0.5 g Lipase OF were kneaded, kept at 40.degree. for 8 h, and neutralized with NaOH.			

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:543083 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:222243
TITLE: Manufacture of soaps from waste edible oils
INVENTOR(S): Doi, Tadashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Doi, Tadashi, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

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PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09208998	A2	19970812	JP 1996-52212	19960202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-52212 19960202

AB Soaps are prepd. from waste edible oils using elec. pots and agents for manuf. of soaps. Thus, 40 g waste rape oil was mixed with a compn. contg. K laurate 60, KOH 24, K₂CO₃ 60, and H₂O 356 g in an elec. pot and kept 24 h at boiling temp. to give a transparent sapon. product.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:168384 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:159025

TITLE: Natural phospholipid washing powder and a rapid manufacturing method thereof

INVENTOR(S): Wang, Shiyu; Yang, Yalin; Yang, Hufang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yang, Hufang, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1096814	A	19941228	CN 1993-107371	19930625

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1993-107371 19930625

AB Soaps contain phosphatidic acid Na salt 45-55, fatty acid Na salts 10-25, glycerin 3-5, and inorg. Na salts (NaCl and Na₂CO₃) 10-20%.

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:105491 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:105491

TITLE: Saponifying agents and their use in **saponification** of **waste** edible oils

INVENTOR(S): Igarashi, Nakao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asuka Kk, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05263100	A2	19931012	JP 1992-91769	19920317

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-91769 19920317

AB A mixt. of edible oils 0.1-5, NaOH 9-19, H₂O 35-50, and EtOH 25-60% is mixed at room temp to give sapon. products useful as soaps for cleaning oil-soiled dishes, cooking utensils, gas ranges, bathrooms, and toilets.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:59950 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:59950

TITLE: Compositions for converting waste cooking oil to liquid soaps

INVENTOR(S): Shimizu, Kazuo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mimasu Yushi Kagaku Co., Ltd., Japan

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SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63168499	A2	19880712	JP 1986-310121	19861229
JP 04034597	B4	19920608		
US 4792416	A	19881220	US 1987-56772	19870602
US 4839089	A	19890613	US 1988-220163	19880718
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-310121	19861229
			US 1987-56772	19870602

AB The fast-acting title compns. contain amines such as alkanolamines, C2-18 alkylamines, C2-8 alkyleneamines, etc., and surfactants and have pH >10.

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:434911 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:34911
TITLE: Solidification of liquid organic waste materials contaminated with radioacative materials
INVENTOR(S): Pavlik, Oszkar; Reti, Gyorgy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Izotop Intezete
SOURCE: Hung. Teljes, 6 pp.
CODEN: HUXXB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Hungarian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
HU 5588		19721228	HU 1972-MA2326	19720221

AB Liq. org. waste materials, e.g. solns. of radioactive labeled materials in org. solvents, were solidified by emulsifying with stearic acid or oxidized paraffin and subsequent neutralization with NaOH or Ca(OH)2. Thus, a mixt. (700 parts) of dioxan 35, PhMe 25, H2O 30, and other solvents (alcs., Et2O, Me2CO, etc.) 10% contg. radioactive org. solutes was treated with 100 parts molten stearic acid in a container filled to .apprx.75-80% of its vol. and contg. a few metal balls 3-5 cm in diam. The container was shaken or rotated a few min and a concd. soln. of 35-70 parts NaOH added, and the container rotated again 20-30 min to give a homogeneous soap. After coating the container with bitumen, it was handled as usual with solid radioactive waste materials.

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:521723 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:121723
TITLE: Removal of amino compounds from glycerol waters from the reagent-free hydrolysis of fats
AUTHOR(S): Kamysan, M. A.; Yanova, L. I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Krasnodar. Politekh. Inst., Krasnodar, USSR
SOURCE: Maslozhirovaya Promyshlennost (1970), 36(9), 17-19
CODEN: MZPYAE; ISSN: 0025-4649
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Glycerol waters contained 0.04-0.08% compds. with NH2 groups, the amt. of free amino acids being 0.017-0.026%. Treatment with Al2(SO4)3 did not remove these compds. unless it was followed by purification with Ca(OH)2,

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when up to 11% amino compds. were removed. Purification by means of an elec. field led to a 50-60% decrease in concn. of amino compds. 11 refs.

=> s saponif?; s ?garbage; s (organic(3w)waste#); s ?hydroxide; s ?waste; s vaporiz?
L25 25744 SAPONIF?

L26 10049 ?GARBAGE

567531 ORGANIC
234675 WASTE#
L27 4969 (ORGANIC(3W)WASTE#)

L28 271043 ?HYDROXIDE

L29 188403 ?WASTE

L30 91814 VAPORIZ?

=> s disposing; s saponif?; s ?waste; s organic(2w)waste; s ?hydroxide; s vaporiz?
L5 81240 DISPOSING

L6 25744 SAPONIF?

L7 188403 ?WASTE

567531 ORGANIC
188370 WASTE
L8 3392 ORGANIC(2W)WASTE

L9 271043 ?HYDROXIDE

L10 91814 VAPORIZ?

=> s 15(4w)18
L11 92 L5(4W)L8

=> s 111 and 6
3424374 6
L12 89 L11 AND 6

=> s 111 and 16
L13 0 L11 AND L6

=> s 111 and 19
L14 53 L11 AND L9

=> s 111 and 19 and 110
L15 44 L11 AND L9 AND L10

10/083,913

=> s 554/ncl
L16 5454 554/NCL

=> s 116 and 115
L17 0 L16 AND L15

=> s 423/ncl
L18 33314 423/NCL

=> s 116 and 118
L19 36 L16 AND L18

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:04:04 ON 25 JAN 2004)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 21:05:21 ON 25 JAN 2004

L1 81240 S DISPOSING
L2 25744 S SAPONIF?
L3 188403 S ?WASTE
L4 3392 S ORGANIC(2W)WASTE
L5 81240 S DISPOSING
L6 25744 S SAPONIF?
L7 188403 S ?WASTE
L8 3392 S ORGANIC(2W)WASTE
L9 271043 S ?HYDROXIDE
L10 91814 S VAPORIZ?
L11 92 S L5(4W)L8
L12 89 S L11 AND 6
L13 0 S L11 AND L6
L14 53 S L11 AND L9
L15 44 S L11 AND L9 AND L10
L16 5454 S 554/NCL
L17 0 S L16 AND L15
L18 33314 S 423/NCL
L19 36 S L16 AND L18

=> s 12(4w)l4
L20 0 L2(4W)L4

=> s organic(2w)garbage
567531 ORGANIC
10048 GARBAGE
L21 64 ORGANIC(2W)GARBAGE

=> s 15(4w)l21
L22 1 L5(4W)L21

=> d

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:49460 USPATFULL

TI Method for chemically recycling organic garbage, materials made of the
organic garbage and a recycling device used therefor

IN Kurosaki, Hirofumi, Utsunomiya, JAPAN

PI US 2003034408 A1 20030220

AI US 2001-931870 A1 20010820 (9)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 366

INCL INCLM: 241/092.000

10/083,913

NCL NCLM: 241/092.000
IC [7]
ICM: B07B013-00

=> s recycling
L23 63162 RECYCLING

=> s 123(4w)18
L24 70 L23(4W)L8

=> s 124 and 16
L25 0 L24 AND L6

=> s 124 and 19
L26 45 L24 AND L9

=> s 124 and 19 and 110
L27 44 L24 AND L9 AND L10

=> s 124 and 19 and 110 and 116
L28 0 L24 AND L9 AND L10 AND L16

=> s 124 and 19 and 110 and 118
L29 0 L24 AND L9 AND L10 AND L18

=> s gel(2w)mixture
290466 GEL
842743 MIXTURE
L30 5699 GEL(2W)MIXTURE

=> s 130 and 127
L31 0 L30 AND L27

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:15:35 ON 01 FEB 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:15:47 ON 01 FEB 2004

L1 13432 S SAPONIF?/IA
L2 5739 S (WASTE(3W)OIL#)/IA
L3 242381 S ?HYDROXIDE/IA
L4 2352676 S ?OXIDE
L5 8 S L1(4W)L2
L6 5 S L5 AND L3
L7 5 S L6 AND L4
SELECT L7 1-5 PN

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 21:18:40 ON 01 FEB 2004

L8 5 S E1-8

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:20:36 ON 01 FEB 2004

L9 99034 S FERTILIZER/IA
L10 1 S L9 AND L1 AND L3 AND L4
L11 2441432 S PREPN/IA
L12 517 S L11(4W)L9
L13 0 S L12 AND L1
L14 42 S L12 AND L3
L15 42 S L12 AND L3 AND L4
L16 0 S L12 AND L3 AND L2
L17 5509 S ?GARBAGE/IA
L18 0 S L15 AND L17
L19 0 S L14 AND L17
L20 936469 S (FAT# OR OIL#)/IA
L21 1320 S L1(4W)L20
L22 63 S L21 AND L3 AND L4
L23 1 S L21 AND L3 AND L4 AND L17
L24 3 S L21 AND L3 AND L4 AND L2